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IV.—*I NUNC* AND *I* WITH ANOTHER IMPERATIVE.

The formula *i nunc*, it may be prefaced in a general way, was not used under ordinary circumstances. It marks the presence, and is the product, of a stress of emotion. It gives expression to feelings varying in regard to their source and degree of complexity. It might indicate impatience or resignation, might spring from vexation or disgust, might give outlet to sarcasm or ridicule, might be used in a serio-comic sense, might even give vent to an outburst of anger, the degree in each case depending upon the occasion, the amount of offence taken and the excitement aroused. Hence it adds an unmistakable flavor to the narrative and throws no uncertain light upon the state of mind of the writer, being, as it were, a mental barometer. Its stylistic importance has not been overlooked, and references to it appear sporadically in commentaries that go back a number of years. In some cases a limited number of examples have been added. Jahn, ad Pers. IV 19, says: "frequentissima irridentis vel exprobantis formula, semper imperativum alterum adiunctum habet, vel addita particula copulativa." He then cites some examples of each of these usages, but the lists are incomplete and some of the passages confused. He cites Ovid, Her. IV 127, for the first class, but here there is no conjunction. Senec. Helv. VI 10 is cited instead of VI 8. In the second class, asyndeton, Ovid, Her. IX 105, Am. I 7, 35 and A. A. II 635 have the conjunction *et*. Hand, Turs. IV, p. 341, says: "Cum imperativo et cum coniunctivo adhortationis *nunc* componitur, ut rerum status, in quo iussum nitatur, appareat: nec raro cum quodam sarcasmo." He cites Lambinus ad Hor. Epist. I 6, 17: "Concessio est dissimulationis et irrisionis plena, qua utuntur Latini, quum vel a re quapiam deterrent, vel aliquid improbant, vel fieri non posse indicant." He then gives a short list and cites Heinsius, Ov. Am. II 3, 1; Passerat. Prop. III 6, p. 442; Schmidius ad Hor. Epist. I 6, 17. (For Am. II 3, 1 read III 3, 1; the reference to Passerat. is incorrect.) A note to Juv. VI 306 in the Lemaire edition says: "Verba reprehendentis et irridentis." Later discussion can be found in Draeger, Hist. Synt.², §311, 17 and §359, 1, 2, but in the examples cited, particularly those from

Plautus, considerable confusion exists, notably in inserting compounds with simple verbs and in giving incorrect references. Neue, Formenlehre, I 2² (1875), p. 401, cites only two passages for *i*, and those in Plautus, and one, *abi atque*, in Terence; none for *i nunc*. Schmalz, Lat. Synt. (Handb. d. klass. Alt.-wiss. II²), §163, gives a short note with a few examples added. M. Mueller, in commenting upon this formula, Livy 38, 51, 10, says it is to be found "in weniger knapper Rede." (Cf. also II. Anhang, p. 142.¹)

It is very clear that the force and tone of this formula would preclude it from certain spheres. A writer of a technical treatise would have little occasion to use it; e. g. it was not thought worth while to examine Vitruvius. And further, it is not a matter of surprise to find that the lexica to Cicero's philosophical and rhetorical writings, to Caesar and to Nepos, cite no examples of its use. In fact, this formula does not seem to appear in prose until the time of Seneca. As there are only a few examples in prose down to the close of the 5th century A. D., the conclusion seems to be that, up to this time at least, *i nunc* belongs almost exclusively to the realms of poetry. And, inasmuch as the expression belongs to conversational language, one is struck with surprise that neither Plautus nor Terence uses it, and that there are but very few examples in dramatic poetry. The omission of the copula has an important stylistic effect which should never be overlooked. Its omission marks haste, excitement, earnestness, and occurs particularly in short and energetic expressions. The general use and range of this formula, and of *i* with another imperative, may be seen from the following.²

(Draeger's lists will be found in §311, 17 and §359, 1, γ, but a number of the examples cited are not placed in their proper categories and some of them cannot be found, owing either to typographical errors or references to antiquated editions.)

I. PLAUTUS.—a. *I nunc*. Plautus, strange to say, makes no use of this formula. *Nunc* occurs with *abi* (cf. f below) and

¹ For further discussion cf. Schmalz, Ueber den Sprachgebrauch des Asinius Pollio² (1890), p. 55; Süss, Act. Sem. Erlang. I (1878), p. 14; Seyffert, Scholae Latinae, II³ (1872), p. 140; Stern, Gram. der röm. Dicht., §50.

² The expression is not unknown to Greek, cf. Iliad, III 432 'Αλλ' ἰθι νῦν ποκάλεσσαι. Ameis-Hentze⁶, ad loc., say: "Eine ironische Aufforderung," and add: "stehendes Asyndeton, wie K. 53, 175; A 611." All four examples stand at the beginning of the verse.

nunciam, with asyndeton, in Most. 64 and with *redi atque* in Aul. 81.

b. *I* with asyndeton occurs 27 times (Draeger says only 23): Amph. 770; Aul. 458, 767, 768, 800, 829; Bacch. 901, 1059; Capt. 184; Cas. 214, 756; Cist. 286, an interesting example: *i curre equm adfer*; Men. 952; Merc. 787; Mil. 181, 521, 812, 1301, 1361; Most. 377; Pers. 487, 574; Poen. 424; Stich. 150, 396, 683; Truc. 696. (Draeger cites Pseud. 891, where Fleck-eisen and Lorenz read *i cedo*, but Goetz and Schoell, and Leo also, have a different reading.)

c. *I et* occurs only once, Amph. 971. In Cist. 284 and Most. 682 three imperatives are used, *et* joining the last two. (Draeger cites Amph. 329, but the expression is not used there.) It will be noticed that Plautus uses *i* with asyndeton 27 times to 6 times with a conjunction.

d. *I atque* occurs 5 times: Bacch. 1174, Cas. 587, Merc. 277, Most. 807, Pers. 605. *Atque* is bracketed by G. and S. in Capt. 658 and Poen. 1116. In Asin. 382 *atque* joins the last two of three imperatives. (Draeger cites four examples, but one of them, Cas. 483, has a different reading.) Schmalz's note, Lat. Synt., §163, is misleading. He says that Plautus uses *atque* with compounds of *iri*, thereby implying that he does not use it with the simple verb, and that Plautus is the only author to use *atque* in this way; but Vergil uses it in Aen. IV 424, Horace in S. I 10, 92, Sil. Italicus in II 116, and Val. Flaccus uses it 3 times: III 448, VII 162 and 240.

e. *Abi* with asyndeton (not noted by Draeger) occurs 6 times: Amph. 353, 1126; Aul. 89; Cas. 214; Cist. 502; Pers. 490.

f. *Abi nunc* occurs twice: with *et*, Asin. 367; with *atque*, Bacch. 714.

g. *Abi et* occurs 9 times: Bacch. 592; Cas. 613; Curc. 281; Mil. 255, 394; Pers. 165; Pseud. 890; Stich. 533; Truc. 838. (Draeger cites only 6 examples.)

h. *Abi atque*: Draeger cites 10 examples, but he omits 2, Cist. 287, Most. 391, and a number of mistakes occur: Cas. 191 = 491?, 315 = 329?, 387 = 295?, Epid. 589 = 604?, 639 = 655, and Poen. 302 = 308? (The latter lines in each case are to the Goetz and Schoell ed.) His other examples are Mil. 1195, Men. 220, Most. 294, Pseud. 168. (These added to the above give 12 in all.)

Of the other compounds of *i* it may be noted that *adi atque* occurs in Pers. 600 (Poen. 981, cited by Draeger, = ?); *exi*

atque, Mil. 1338, Pers. 459 (*exite ecferre* occurs in Merc. 911); *prodi atque*, Aul. 350 (not 348, Draeger); *redi nunciam atque*, Aul. 81; *redito atque*, Rud. 858.

It may be noted that *abi* has a conjunction 23 times (*et* 9 and *atque* 14) to asyndeton 6 times; that *adi*, *prodi* and *redi* are used only with *atque*.

II. ENNIUS.—No examples have been cited for Ennius by any of the authorities. *I nunc* does not occur; *i fac* occurs in frag. 369 (Baehr.).

III. TERENCE.—Draeger cites no examples. a. *I nunc*, and *i* with another imperative, do not occur. (*Nunciam abi atque*, Haut. 618.)

b. *Abi* with asyndeton occurs 5 times: Andr. 523; Eun. 499, 538, 753; Phorm. 445.

c. *Abi atque* occurs 6 times: And. 255; Haut. 618; Ad. 167, 351, 699; Eun. 673.

The two uses of *abi* are about equally divided.

d. *Transi atque* occurs in Phorm. 921.

IV. SCEN. ROM. POESIS FRAG. (Ribbeck), Comic.—Only one example has been found: *abi atque*, No. 178. Tragic.—Only one example, No. 350: *ite et* (in a series). Neither expression, it may be noted here, is found in the Fragm. Orat. (Meyer).

V. ASINIUS POLLIO.—Draeger cites no examples for Cicero,¹ but *abi nunc* with asyndeton for Asinius: ad Fam. X 32, 3. However, *I colliga* occurs in Pro C. Rab. IV 13. Cic. Leg. 3, 3 has been cited, but no example occurs.

VI. CATULLUS.—*I nunc* does not occur, *i* 3 times, once with *et*, 63, 13, and twice with asyndeton, 63, 19 and 78, all in the same poem.

VII. VERGIL.—Schmalz, Lat. Synt., §163, Anm., says that Vergil does not use *et* with *nunc*, but this statement will not hold; cf. Aen. XI 119. The correct statement is this: Vergil uses this formula only twice, once with asyndeton, VII 425, and once with *et*, Aen. XI 119. (Draeger fails to cite either of these examples and Jahn cites only VII 425.) Schmalz says nothing of Vergil's use of *i* without *nunc*. *I* with asyndeton occurs 4 times and only in the Aeneid: IV 381, VII 426, IX 631, XI 24; *I atque* occurs in Aen. IV 424. (The Culex has *ite et*, verse 19.)

¹ Schmalz, Ueber den Sprachgebrauch des Asinius Pollio² (1890), p. 55, says: "findet sich bei Cicero diese sarkastische Form des Epiphonems nicht." So also Seyffert, Schol. Lat. II, p. 140: "Die sarkastische, jedoch nicht Cicero-nianische Concessio (permissio) mit dem Imperativ und nunc."

VIII. HORACE.—Schmalz is in error here again. He says that with *nunc* Horace uses *et*. This, however, is not strictly correct, as this does not give an exact account of his usage. Kiessling, ad Ep. I 6, 17, comes nearer to the truth. He says that Horace uses *i nunc* both with and without *et*, but he cites only one example of each. Weidner's statement ad Juv. X 166 is also faulty. He says that Horace usually omits the *et*, but he gives no hint as to the frequency with which this formula is used. In fact one would infer from the 'usually' that the construction occurs much more frequently than it does.

I nunc occurs only 3 times in Horace, twice with asyndeton: Ep. I 6, 17 and I 7, 71 (Draeger omits the latter example); and once with *et*: Ep. II 2, 76.

I atque occurs in S. I 10, 92; *abi quaere et refer* in Ep. I 7, 53.

IX. TIBULLUS does not use this formula. *I* with asyndeton occurs 3 times in El. Lygd. I 17, IV 3, VI 62.

X. PROPERTIUS.—Neither Draeger nor Schmalz cites this poet's usage. a. *I nunc* with asyndeton once, IV (III) 17, 17. *I nunc* with *et* once, III 27, 32. These are all the occurrences.

b. *I* with asyndeton occurs twice: III 3, 18; IV 3, 7.

c. *I* with *et* occurs 6 times: I 9, 13; III 23, 23; IV 3, 10; 6, 29; 23, 3; V 5, 46.

XI. OVID.—Here also Schmalz is in error. He says, referring to the usage of Ovid, that with *nunc* he uses *et*. But this is not a correct statement of his usage, as will be seen below.

a. *I nunc* with asyndeton occurs twice: Her. IV 127 and XII 204. (Draeger, Hist. Synt. II², p. 200, cites for this category Am. 3, 3, 1, but *nunc* is not used here. Jahn cites 5 examples for this construction, but 3 of these are in a series of three imperatives, *et* connecting the last two: Am. I 7, 35; Her. IX 105 and A. A. II 635. Pont. I 3, 61 belongs in the next category, b).

b. *I nunc* with *et* occurs 4 times: Her. III 26, XVI 57; A. A. II 222; Pont. I 3, 61. (Jahn's list is faulty, as Her. IV 127 belongs to the other category.)

None of these authorities treat Ovid's use of *i* and *i et*.

c. *I* with asyndeton: Ovid furnishes 9 examples: Am. III 3, 1; Rem. Am. 487; Met. XII 475; XV 23; 364; Pont. IV 3, 53; Fast. IV 731; VI 594 and 775.

d. *I et* occurs 7 times: Am. II 6, 3; Rem. Am. 214; Met. III 562; XII 475 (in a series); Trist. I 157; Pont. IV 5, 1, and Fast. II 14, 249.

e. *I nec* is used twice: A. A. III 87 and Met. II 464.

f. *I* with *-que* occurs twice: Met. XV 640 and Fast. VI 475.

XII. LIVY.—*I nunc* does not occur.

a. *I* with asyndeton occurs 9 times. Kühnast, Hauptprob. d. Liv. Synt., p. 286, cites only 4 examples: 22, 3, 13; 49, 10; 37, 36, 8; 44, 26. 11, but the last = *abi renuntia*. To these 3 examples are to be added: I 26, 11, with 2 occurrences; VIII 7, 20; IX 11, 13; X 4, 10; XXIII 10, 8.

b. *I* with *et* occurs once: 38, 51, 10.

c. *Abi exonera*: II 2, 7; *abi nuntia*: I 6, 7; XXII 49, 10; XXXVII 36, 8, and XLIV 26, 10. (Draeger cites only 2 examples.)

XIII. SENECA.—A. Prose. a. *I nunc* with asyndeton does not occur.¹

b. *I nunc* with *et* occurs 6 times: Ad. Helv. 6, 7; 10, 3; De Benef. 6, 35, 2; Brev. Vit. 12, 6; Ep. 88, 33; Nat. Quaest. I 16, 3. (Draeger omits De Benef., and fails to cite any examples from the tragedies.)

c. *I* with asyndeton, once, De Benef. IV 38, 2 i ostende.

B. Poetry. a. *I nunc* with asyndeton occurs 3 times: Her. Fur. 89; Med. 653 and 1015.

b. *I nunc* with *et* does not occur.

c. *I* with asyndeton occurs 9 times (influence of Ovid?): Her. Fur. 1144; Oed. 844, 901, 1073, 1079; Troad. 801, 1175; Med. 196; Herc. Oet. 746.

d. *I* with *et* occurs once in a series, Phoen. 401.

(SENECA, Rhetor., has 3 examples of *i nunc*: Contr. VII 2, 2 i nunc et nega; I praef. 10 ite nunc et quaerite; Suas. 6, 3 i nunc et roga. *I* with asyndeton occurs twice: Cont. VII 2, 12 i occide; Suas. 2, 19 ite agite.)

XIV. PERSIUS.—No examples have been cited by Draeger or Schmalz. *I nunc* is used but once and without *et*, IV 19. The only other example to be recorded here is that of *i* with *et*, V 126.

XV. LUCAN.—*I nunc* does not occur. *I* with asyndeton occurs once, II 499; with *et* 3 times: IV 162, VII 277 and VIII 784.

XVI. PETRONIUS.—*I nunc* occurs only once and with *et*, Sat.,

¹ Schmalz, Ueber Spr. d. Asin. Pollio, p. 55, says: "Dass gerade der jüngere Seneca *i nunc et* . . . bevorzugt, darf uns nicht wundern; denn dieser Schriftsteller hat in seiner Vorliebe für kopulative Verbindungen das von der klassischen Sprache abgewiesene *et* nach einem Imperativ zur Einführung des Futurums ganz besonders gepflegt."

§115 (Buecheler); *i* also occurs only once and with *et*, and in the same section. Neither of these examples has been cited.

XVII. VALERIUS FLACCUS.—a. *I nunc* does not occur.

b. *I* with asyndeton occurs 3 times: I 750, II 422 and IV 13.

c. *I* with *et* occurs 3 times: I 56; 247 and VIII 355.

d. *I* with *atque* occurs 3 times: III 448; VII 162; 240.

XVIII. SILIUS ITALICUS.—a. *I nunc* occurs only once, with *et*, but in a series: IV 787.

b. *I* with asyndeton occurs 9 times: I 568; 571; II 257; 696; IV 788; VII 101; 273; X 62; XV 753.

c. *I* with *et* occurs 4 times: I 651, IX 473, XIV 579; XV 395; twice in a series: XV 651 and 817.

d. *I* with *atque* occurs once, II 116; twice in a series: VI 714 and XIV 134.

XIX. STATIUS.—a. *I nunc* occurs but once and with asyndeton, Silv. I 6, 39.

b. *I* with asyndeton occurs 6 times: Theb. III 109; VIII 743; IX 215; X 671; 713 and XI 478.

c. *I* with *et* occurs 8 times: Silv. II 2, 145; Theb. III 167; X 33; 266; XI 434; 574; XII 648; Achill. II 268. In a series 6 times: Silv. V 3, 284; Theb. VI 809; VII 507; VIII 65; IX 786; X 731.

d. *I* with *-que* occurs 3 times: Silv. I 5, 15; III 4, 1, and Theb. IX 57.

XX. MARTIAL.—Schmalz's note, Lat. Synt., §163, to the effect that when *nunc* is added to the imperative Martial adds *et*, is incorrect, as the examples cited later will show. Friedlaender ad Spect. XXIII 6 gives a more correct list of the occurrences of *i nunc* than Draeger, but he places II 6, 1 in the list of examples where *et* is added and omits entirely XI 33, 3. He also cites for *i nunc* without *et*, X 96, 3, but the passage reads *i, cole nunc roges*. Draeger confuses the use of *i* with that of *i nunc* in his lists, citing for the latter X 12, 7 and X 96, 13, in neither of which passages is *nunc* used. (Draeger's examples, I 43, 6 and IX 3, 13, should be I 42, 6 and IX 2, 13 for Gilbert's and Friedlaender's editions.) Friedlaender cites Jahn, Pers. IV 19, for further examples, but Jahn's list is neither complete nor perfectly exact. Under asyndeton Jahn cites IX 2, 13, but *et* is used here; and he cites only one example from Martial for the use of *et* with *nunc*.

a. *I nunc* with asyndeton occurs 3 times: II 6, 1 and 17; XI 33, 3.

b. *I nunc* with *et* occurs 4 times: Spect. 23, 6; I 42, 6; VIII 63, 3; IX 21, 3. None of the above authorities cite Martial's use of *i* and *i et*.

c. *I* with asyndeton occurs 3 times: I 3, 12; X 19, 4 and 96, 13.

d. *I* with *et* occurs 4 times: IV 10, 3; VII 2, 7; X 12, 7 and 104, 3.

e. *I* with *-que* occurs once, VII 89, 1.

XXI. JUVENAL.—Schmalz, Lat. Synt., §163, Anm., says Juvenal, when he uses *nunc*, knows only the construction with *et*, but gives no hint as to the very limited range of this expression in that author. Draeger omits Juvenal entirely from his list. Weidner ad Juv.² VI 306 cites 2 examples for the formula *i nunc*, but one of them (X 166) does not have *nunc*. Friedlaender's note to the same passage is not so satisfactory as his note in Martial, as it gives an entirely erroneous impression as to the extent to which this formula is used. He cites only one example from Propertius (vid. above, X), and cites Prudentius, Psychom. 57 (probably taken from Jahn's note to Pers. IV 19), but Prudentius does not use the formula.

a. *I nunc* occurs only 3 times and with *et*: VI 306 (= Mart. VIII 63, 3), X 310 and XII 57.

b. *I et* occurs once: X 166.

c. *I* with *-que* occurs once: XII 83.

XXII. VALERIUS MAXIMUS, VELLEIUS and FLORUS.—Valerius has only 2 examples: II 9, 1 ite et exsolvite, and IV 5, 5 ite et praestate; Velleius, none; and Florus only one: II 20 ite et valete.

XXIII. TACITUS, PLINY and QUINTILIAN.—*I nunc* was not found in any of these authors, the character of the subject-matter, as a general thing, precluding its use. Pliny in Ep. IV 27, 4 has *i nunc, noli* in a quotation from Sentius. *I* with asyndeton, however, occurs in Tac. Hist. IV 77. (In the Quint. Declamationes *i nunc* with *et* occurs 5 times: p. 35, 20 (Ritter); 227, 12, two examples; 236, 16; 237, 10.

XXIV. COMMODIANUS and JUVENCUS.—The Christian writers as a rule held themselves aloof from this formula. Sarcasm or anger, two of its uses, would in general be considered unbecoming, and the subjects they treated would furnish few occasions to call for its use. Neither *i nunc*, nor the less offensive *i*, is to be found in these two poets' writings.

XXV. PRUDENTIUS.—As this poet was for the larger part of his life a Pagan, and one widely read in classical literature, one

might expect a few examples. *Inunc*, however, does not occur, although Friedlaender ad Juv. VI 306 cites it for Psychom. 57.

a. *I* with asyndeton occurs 2 times: Cath. XII 99 and Apoth. 381.

b. *I* with *et* occurs only once: Peristeph. I 64. In a series, *et* joining last two imperatives, it occurs 4 times: Peristeph. XII 65; Apoth. 658; Symach. II 901; Peristeph. XIV 65.

XXVI. CLAUDIANUS.—a. *Inunc* with asyndeton occurs once, in Ruf. II 301.

b. *Inunc* with *et* occurs once, but in a series, in Eutrop. II 194.

c. *I* with asyndeton occurs twice: Vi. Cons. Hon. 229; Gigant. 31.

d. *I* with *et* occurs 3 times: in Eutrop. I 471; Rapt. Pros. I 92; III 136.

XXVII. ANTHOLOGIA LATINA.—A. a. *Inunc* with asyndeton occurs but once, I², p. 47, No. 11, 157.

b. *Inunc* with *et* occurs twice: No. 408, 7 and 471, 12.

c. *I* with asyndeton occurs 5 times: I 1², 15, 132; 16, 82; 17, 241; 438, 3; I 2, 818, 6.

d. *I* with *et* occurs twice: I 2, 711, 1 and 877, 3.

B. *Carmina Epigraphica* (Buecheler).—a. *Inunc* with asyndeton occurs twice: 1136, 7 and 1253, 6.

b. *Inunc* with *et* occurs once: 950, 3.

XXVIII. FRAGMENTUM POETARUM LAT. (Baehrens).—*I* is used only once, and in the formula *i nunc* with asyndeton: S. Augurinus, 8.

XXIX. VULGATA.—*Inunc* is not used, but examples of *i* and *ite* with a following imperative abound.

a. *I* with asyndeton occurs only 5 times: Exod. X 8; 4 Reg. I 2; Zach. VI 7; Matth. XVI 7, and Luc. XVII 14.

b. *I* followed by *et* occurs 29 times: Exod. III 11; VIII 25; X 11; XXXII 27; Lev. X 4; Jos. II 1; VI 7; X 24; Judic. X 14; XXI 10; 20; 2 Reg. XIV 30; 3 Reg. XII 5; 4 Reg. I 6; VI 13; VII 14; IX 34; XXII 13; 1 Par. XXI 2; 2 Par. XXXIV 21; 2 Esdr. 8, 10; Job XLII 8; Matth. II 8; XXV 9; XXVI 18; XXVIII 19; Act. V 20; Jacob. II 16; Apoc. XVI 1.

The exact usage of each writer, and the history and the development of these two constructions, may be seen from the following summary (not taking into consideration the examples from the Vulgata):

<i>Poets.</i>	I NUNC.			I AND ITS COMPOUNDS.		
	With asyndeton.	With <i>et</i> , etc.	Total.	With asyndeton.	With <i>et</i> , etc.	Total.
Plautus,	0	0	0	34	35	69
Ennius,	0	0	0	1	0	1
Terence,	0	0	0	5	7	12
Comic. & Tragic Frag.,	0	0	0	0	2	2
Catullus,	0	0	0	2	1	3
Vergil,	1	1	2	4	1	5
Horace,	2	1	3	0	1	1
Tibullus,	0	0	0	3	0	3
Propertius,	1	1	2	2	6	8
Ovid,	2	4	6	9	11	20
Seneca,	3	0	3	9	0	9
Persius,	1	0	1	0	1	1
Lucan,	0	0	0	1	3	4
Val. Flaccus,	0	0	0	3	6	9
Sil. Ital.,	0	1	1	9	5	14
Statius,	1	0	1	6	11	17
Martial,	3	4	7	3	5	8
Juvenal,	0	3	3	0	1	1
Prudentius,	0	0	0	2	1	3
Claudianus,	1	1	2	2	3	5
Anthologia,	2	4	6	5	2	7
Frag. Poet. Lat.,	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Prose.</i>						
Asinius Pollio,	0	0	0	1	0	1
Livy,	0	0	0	15	1	16
Valerius Max.,	0	0	0	0	2	2
Florus,	0	0	0	0	1	1
Seneca Rhet.,	0	3	3	2	0	2
“ Phil.,	0	6	6	1	0	1
Petronius,	0	1	1	0	1	1
Pliny Jun.,	1	0	1	0	0	0
Quint. Declamations,	0	5	5	0	0	0
Tacitus,	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total,	19	35	54	120	107	227

*Notes.*¹

A. *I nunc*.—(1) In poetry this formula was used 39 times (adding to the above examples with *et*, Sid. Apoll. Carm. II 288),

¹ It should be stated in regard to all of the statistics here presented that they are based simply upon the language of literature. This refers particularly to the use of the formula *i nunc*. *A priori* we would infer that, if the records of the language of everyday life had been faithfully kept and we had access to them, we should find that it had seen considerable service in that sphere, and hence that it should be regarded rather a prose usage.

and in prose 19 times (cf. also Gell. XIX 8, 15; Incert. Panegyri. (Baehrens) IX 23 and Sidon. Apoll. Epist. I 3, 1, each with *et*), occurring in literature only 58 times in all.

(2) The conjunction was used 39 times and omitted 19 times, indicating that occasions for haste and urgency were not so frequent.

(3) In poetry the conjunction was used 21 times and omitted 18 times; in prose, expressed 18 times and omitted once.

(4) This formula was introduced into poetry by Vergil and into prose by Seneca, Rhetor. (Asinius Pollio, however, used *abi nunc*.)

(5) This formula was used most frequently, in *poetry*, by Martial and Ovid (as one would expect from their subject-matter); in *prose*, by Seneca, who uses it 6 out of the total 7 times (indicating that the philosopher shows more spirit than is generally supposed).

(6) This formula does not occur in comedy and only 3 times in tragedy (Seneca).

B. *I with another imperative*.—(1) In poetry *I* with another imperative was used 202 times, in prose 25 times; in all over 4 times as often as with *nunc* (227 : 58).

(2) The conjunction was used 107 times and omitted 120 times, reversing the ratio of *i nunc*.

(3) In poetry the conjunction was used 102 times and omitted 100 times.

(4) This expression was used most frequently, in *poetry*, by Plautus, Ovid and Statius; in *prose*, by Livy.

(5) This expression occurs in comedy 82 times and in tragedy 10 times.

(6) In the Vulgata *et* is expressed 29 times to omitted 5 times, being used more freely than in any classical prose writer, second only to Plautus among the poets.

Though not all of the prose and poetry down to the close of the 5th century A. D. has been examined, a sufficient amount, it is believed, has been covered to show the general use and range of these phenomena.

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